Me National Republicans.

Terms to Subscribers: Taily edition (by mail, posinge prepaid), per year, \$5.00; six months, \$4.00; three months, \$2.00. To city therefore, delivered by carrier—Per year, \$6.00; they month \$55.

6.00; per month, 50c. Weekly edition (postage propaid), per year, \$1.50;

rix months, 75c. Sample copies sent on application. Sample copies sent on application. Hemittances may be made at our risk, either by draft, express, postoffice order, postal note, or registered letter. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of the person sending it. Address. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, West transport D. 3. Washington, D. C.

Intered at the P. O. as second class mail matter.

NATIONAL .- Mr. John McCullough. FORD's.—The Hanlous. Contque.—Harry Montague

DIME MUSEUM .- Malince and evening performance Auction Sales.

TO-DAY.
By DUNCASSON BROTHERS.—At 10 o'clock, French plate mirrors, parior suites, bedsteads, &c.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1884. THE obnoxious trade dollar will receive consideration on the eleventh proximo. It is to be hoped it will be promptly obliterated. Undoubtedly some speculators will profit by

its redemption, but it is better to have it so

than to have the dishonered coin in existence. For a real downright do-nothing congress the present lays all its predecessors hopelessly in the shade. It would certainly puzzle any conscientious member to say what he is here for, if his reasons were to be based on the action of the last two and a half months. Mr. Buckner said vesterday the house was further behind in its business than any time during the past ten years. The limit need not have been set, for Mr. Buckner could go still further and find no parallel.

IT borders on the ridiculous that two senators and one representative from the state of Nevada, representing probably less than 50,000 population, have the right to say that the fertile territory of Dakota, with its rapidly growing population of near half a million, is not entitled to a place in the sisterhood of states. Perhaps the gentlemen now holding the positions referred to may be ready to vote for the admission of Dakota when the opportunity is afforded. Nevertheless the disproportion between the political power of 50,000 citizens in Nevada and 500,000 citizens in Dakota is very striking and ought not to be dependent upon the tardy justice of party feeling for correction.

THE petition of A. C. Maxwell, in his contest for the seat now warmed by Mr. Hatch, reveals a doleful condition of affairs in the democratic ranks in Michigan. It has been supposed that the Indiana democrats-whose virtue democratic authority has universally conceded always surrenders to the blandishments of a \$2 bill-represented the very acme of cheapness, but here we have the woeful confession that a 50 cent piece is sufficient enticement for a Michigan democrat. To add to the hideous darkness of this picture we are informed that Mr. Maxwell had to contend with "false and defamatory lies." False lies are a variety that should be at once forbidden in politics by special act of congress.

Mr. BLANCHARD'S resolution calling for information in regard to the fencing in of pertions of the public domain in Nebraska might well be made applicable to all the western states and territories. There is little doubt that companies and individuals on gaged in stock raising have inclosed large tracts without any color of right, and greatly to the embarrassment of settlers desiring to take advantage of the national land laws. Congress is showing a commendable disposition to defend the public domain against the grasping railroad corporations, and would do well to give the evil aimed at in Mr. Blanchard's resolution equal attention. The western cattle-raising interest is unquestionably of great importance, but the operations of its promoters must not be allowed to be carried in such fashion as to abridge the rights of settlers, or in disregard of the national statutes governing the use of the public lands.

A HOTLY-CONTESTED municipal election will take place in Philadelphia to-day. The present democratic mayor, Samuel G. King, who owes his election to the backing of the committee of one hundred, again has the same influence in his favor, but his republican opponent, Mr. William B. Smith, a man of excellent character, who was himself formerly one of the committee of one hundred. is likely to be elected. Mr. Randall's speech, delivered to the eleventh ward democrats some days since, in the course of which he said, "Why, for nineteen or twenty years I have been in congress, hoping, praying, and wishing that I might see there a democratic president. Now, it rests with you, with each of you, to see that the first step toward that glorious result is taken in this city election. It is not a question of King, Sheppard, or of Hunter; it is not a question of men, but of principle"-has served to give the election a party tinge that it otherwise would not have possessed and will deprive King of many republican votes that would have been given him on account of the backing of the comnilttee of one hundred. King's election can only be brought about by republican votes given him solely for reasons based on questions of municipal taxation and government, but his success would be hailed with delight by the Randall boomers as an evidence of his ability to carry Pennsylvania in the presidential contest,

Or All the states Indiana seems to be going about the election of delegates to the republica-national convention in the most common sense manner. The state committee named a day and piace for the meeting of the state convention to choose four delegates at large and advised the congressional districts to el their delegates according to the instructions of the national committee. No attempt has been made, apparently, to boom any candidate for the presliteacy, although the state has some available timber. - Philadelphia Press.

So far as Indiana is concerned there is no novelty in the method of selecting delegates referred to in the above extract. Her delegates to the Chicago convention of 1880 were selected in precisely the same way. It was the first time, however, that the Indiana

ing previously been their custom to select their delegates at the time of holding their | party aggrandizement? state conventions. So satisfactory did the district convention plan prove that it is not at all likely to be departed from in the future. It may be worthy of note that in 1830 the district conventions at the time of naming their delegates selected their member of the new state central committee. This new committee, fresh from the people, met promptly and selected the four delegates from the state at large, so that practically it may be said the district conventions selected the whole delegation. The change in 1889 was made mainly because the state convention had been set for a date subsequent to the national convention, and not from any hostility to the plan in vogue prior to that year.

As to the Lash.

It is not likely that punishment by the lash will over again be incorporated into the criminal statutes of any of the northern states, although there are many good people in that section of the union who believe that a sound whipping would be the proper punishment for certain classes of hardened ruffians. The revival of the crime of garreting in New York has started a discussion as to the punishment that ought to be meted out to the villains who compress the throats of their victims while they pick their pockets, and the lash has been recommended even by some of the judges of the New York criminal courts. Judge Cowing said to an interviewer that he concurred with Mr. Bergh in the opinion that wife beaters ought to be whipped, and he believed that the lash would have a salutary effect upon such criminals as take their sentences of imprisonment with cool indifference. Judge Gildersleeve did not favor going back to the lash, although he thought it might have a reformatory influence on wife beaters, and the injured women would be saved the additional hardship of being deprived of support while their husbands are serving a term of impris-

On the other hand, Recorder Smyth expressed himself as being opposed to the uso of the lash for any crime. He regards whipping as a kind of punishment entirely antagonistic to the spirit of the age. It often murder for the sake of revenge. In the opinion of this eminent judge, what is wanted to insure the public safety is the certainty of punishment. The facilities which the law and the practice of the courts afford for delaying trials and taking appeals give great encouragement to criminals. Recorder Smyth mentioned the case of a lottery dealer who was convicted in the court of general sessions. His counsel took the case to the supreme court, where the judgment was affirmed, and then they went to the court of appeals, and that tribunal ordered the conviction to stand. The last that Judge Smyth heard of the case it was on the calendar of the United States supreme court for 1884, with a prospect of being reached in about seven years. In the meantime the lottery dealer is enjoying his free-

Two years ago the Maryland legislature passed a law providing that when a man has been convicted of "brutally" beating his wife the court may order him to be whipped or imprisoned. Forty lashes is the maximum punishment. The first man who was convicted of wife beating in the Baltimore city criminal court and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes under this act took his case to the court of appeals. The court of appeals overruled the appeal and ordered the conviction and sentence to stand.

As far as we are advised, this is the only instance in which the new law has been enforced in Maryland, and we have no information as to whether the crime of wife beating has become less frequent since its passage or not. It is probable that most of the judges avail themselves of the discretion given them by the statute and send the convicted husbands to jail rather than to the whipping post; and it is also within the bounds of probability that the poor, suffering wives, knowing that their husbands may be flogged. are more reluctant to make complaint against them than before. The defendant in this case was very severely whipped, the thirtynine lashes on the bare back which the court prescribed being administered by an ablebodied deputy sheriff with a new raw hide. When he returned to his home his wife refused to live with him, so the opportunity of learning whether the flogging would make him a better or a worse husband was lost.

The Bailot Box. A recent editorial in Harper's Weekly treats with power and truth the subject of the pollution of the ballot box by the use of money We agree with all it says. The cornerstone in the foundation of this republic is the purity and freedom of the ballot. No thoughtful and patriotic citizen can look upon the evidence of the growing power of money in politics without alarm. No political party can defend this abuse and live. No journal worthy of the name would dare to belittle an investigation into a purchase of votes. Yet it passes without comment that an investigation into a bloody and apparently systematic terrorizing of voters is belittled and prejudged.

It is possible that a searching investigation into the recent affairs in Virginia and Mississippi may reveal that they were but ocal disturbances, unconnected with politics, and so wantonly provoked by the victims that a grand jury was warranted, after full investigation, in bringing no one to justice. It may even disclose the singular fact that the guilty provokers of the disturbance were all killed, and that no one sided and abetted their crime. It may even turn out that the matter had been thoroughly investigated by the democratic senators, and thus justify the sullen refusal of those gentlemen as a body to vote for an investigation. If so, all good citizens will rejoice. Should the result unhappily be otherwise a different duty will devolve upon all intelligent and patriotic citizens, and shame must fall on those journals and public men who now denounce this investigation and endeavor to prejudice the public mind by the cry of "bloody shirt."

What does this vulgar epithet mean-if it republicans had resorted to this plan, it have means anything-but a revival by the re- again.

publican party of the issues of the war for

Is a determination on the part of banded individuals or communities that a free ballot and a fair count must cease in their section ; war issue? Is it not rather an issue upon the question whether this is indeed a government by the people, through the whole people, for the people? Shame on those degenerate sons of the free north and gallant south who would juggle on such a question for the sake of preserving to the demogratic party that standing menace to the whole country-a solid south! Shame on those republican journals and miscalled statesmen who refuse the proffered hand of the southerners who, loyal to the confederacy while it lasted, are loyal to their country now! Is it decent-is it even sensible-to taunt with a cry of "bloody shirt" one of the foremost leaders of the confederacy, who has incurred the undying hate of the southern bourbons merely because he has had the wisdom to see the necessity of establishing in Virginia and the south a "free ballot and a fair count," and the courage to battle manfully for his convictions? Let the weak kneed brothers go, if murder and violence are the trusted agents to solidify the south, and let their places be filled by those courageous confederates who prefer a republic founded on a free ballot to the political triumph of their whilem northern allies of the democracy.

AMUSEMENTS. FORD'S-THE HANLONS,

The Haulons fairly tumbled into success last night at Ford's, where they appeared for the first time this season in the farcical comedy, "Le Voyage en Suisse." It is only right to say they tumbfed, for the Hanlons seem to do nothing else but tumble about the stage. They certainly are most remarkable gymnasts and pantomimists, and "The trip to Switzerland" is one of the cleverest things on the stage of its kind. The play goes with such a snap that one has hardly time to recover from one laugh before he laughs again. and so the evening becomes a sort of continuous laugh, and one goes home at the end happy with himself and everybody else. The Hanlons have introduced many new things in their delightful "Voyage" since last year, and in doing so have added new fun to what already seemed to be funny enough. The breeds a sense of exasperation which leads to story is simple. An aged adventurer marries the belle of the village, and they go on their wedding tour, accompanied by their two model servants (the Haulons) and several former lovers of the bride. In the continental sleeping car the whole party have a hilarious time, the servants coming in for much of the fun, and the merriment and the frolic are only brought to an end by a collision. At last the party arrives at the Rigi Kulm hotel, and here the servants lead the bride and groom a pretty dance. up These model servants are everything, from falling from the top of a runaway coach to dropping through the ceiling of the hotel dining room, plump on the table. The entire play is a series of funny episodes and adventures capitally rendered, Mr. William Hanlon as John and Fred. Hanlon as Bob occupied the posts of honor, from and about which they tumbled with magnificent carolessness of consequences. They were ably supported by a company thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the play, each one acting his role with genuine enthusiasm. Nothing could possibly be more charmingly amusing for ladies and children than the Hanlons and the "Trip to Switzer-land." They will remain all the week. There will be matinees on Wednesday, Friday (Washington's birthday), and Saturday.

THE NATIONAL STREET GLADIATOR." At the National last night "The Gladiator was presented admirably by the eminent tragedian, John McCullough, who gives probably heat personation of Spartacus of on the stage. The National was filled by an audience appreciative of the actor's power in this character. Mr. McCullough's interpretation of the leading role was thorough throughout, and elicited hearty and merited applause In the parting scene with his brother he was extremely affecting, and acted with accustomed fire and vigor. The Phasarius of Mr. Joseph Haworth was a very clever and effective interpretation of the discontented gladiator. The Julia of Miss Viola Allen was good, her graceful presence and unaffected acting winning general admiration. Mrs. Augusta Foster as Senona also gave a good portrayal of that character. The other acters were all well supported. "Othelle" will be presented to-night.

Bismarck Brilliants.

A Texas postmaster boasts of being a veteran of three wars, but his boasting is no evidence of his bravery. We have a quiet latte man up here who has been married seven times, and he never men tions it unless questioned on the subject. This is genuine heroism.
In the house of representatives at Washington

450 spittoons are required for 296 members. This is a sad commentary on the marksmanship of our honorable representatives. Chicago is disgusted with a new opera recently

introduced there. There is a period of only five minutes between the different acts, and it is really dangerous to be obliged to hurry when the onvements are so icy.

The wife of a boarder at one of our hotels believe

per husband over the head with a washbowl the other day. When his friends asked him what alls his head, he mutters, "Inflammatory room-mateism," and adroitly guides the conversation into

A Washington paper says there is a marked in provement in the society of that city this winter. It is pleasant to note that the Dakota delegation is exerting such a refined influence over the say agos back there.

Honoring His Ancestor.

Philadelphia Call.
"Cannot you contribute a little something toward the monument?" was asked a New Yorker on the

"Naw." he answered trascibly: "don't bother me about the monument. I have heard enough of

"Excuse me, sir," remarked the petitioner, "bu this has nothing to do with the Bartholdi statue. It is a different thing altogether."

"What is it?" "It is a monument to Adam, sir." 'A monument to Adam? Now, that's somethin like it. You can put my name down for twenty

The Thirteenth.

Wall Street News "During the crase for Union Pacific stock, said an old broker, "I furnished shares to thir een different clergymen in New England, all of avings out of the bank to buy with." "And how did they make out""
"Twelve of 'em lost three-fourths of their in-

"And what about the thirteenth?"

"Oh, it was through him that I sold to the other twolve, and he made about \$5,000?"

Out in the Cold. New York World.

Brother Dana, of the Sun, denounces with grea chemence the appropriation of \$300,000 by grees for the relief of the flood sufferers in the Ohio valley. He pronounces the act highly un-constitutional. Yet Mr. Holman, the watchdog of the treasuary and the modern expounder of the positiution, voted for the measure. We we were hear of Mr. Holman again in the Sur never look upon his atrabilious countenance

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANCIS BACON: A Critical Review of His Life and Character, with selections from his writ-ings. By B. G. LOVEJOY, A. M., Li. H., of Washington, D. C. Estes & Lauriat, Beston, For sale by Brentano and Ballantyne & Son,

A book which combines vivacity of style, with the liveliness of personal gossip and philosophical reflection, and whose subject is one of the problematical characters of English history, is necessarily entertaining and suggestive reading. Such is the volume fore us. It commends itself by both extrinsic and intrinsic evidences of merit. The house of Estes & Lauriat is jealous about stamping its imprimatur on any work but those of a scholarly character, and every page of Mr. Lovejoy's work indicates that he appreciates an author's obligation to the public, and that he had fully prepared himself for his undertaking before entering upon its execution. Hence he has written a life of "the brightest, wisest, meanest of mankind" of an exceptionably satisfactory character, brief but full, omitting nothing but dry details, and giving to a biographical sketch the rapid movement and liveliness of a romance. The style is graceful and classical oftentimes witty and antithetical, and occasionally

The inspiration and design of the work are in the author's preface: "Impressed with the idea that there is room for a sketch of this great type of official bribetakers, the writer has exhibited this extraordinary man climbing to the wool sack and descending to the prison cell through the channels of unsatisfied ambition and greed for

rising to the level of eloquence.

opinions. The list of rivers is as follows: Newburyport harbor, Massachusetts, \$50,000; Stonington harbor, Connecticut, \$25,000; removing obstructions in East river and Hell (site, New York, \$420,000; Baritan river, New Jersey, \$20,000; Buttermilk channel, New York, \$50,000; Hudson river, New York, \$50,000; Fushing lay, New York, \$40,000; Newtown creek, New York, \$40,000; Passaic river, New Jersey, \$35,000; channel between Staton Island and New Jersey, \$25,000; Baritan bay, New Jersey, \$25,000; Delaware broakwater harbor, Delaware, \$150,000; Delaware river, \$120,000; wealth, while giving to the world principles of philosophy and morality which con-Delaware, \$150,000; Delaware river, \$120,000; Schuylkill river, Pennsylvauia, \$35,000; Wilmington harbor, Delaware, \$20,000; chaunel to Ealtimore, Md., \$100,000; Great Kanawha river, West Virginia, \$75,000; Cape Fear river, \$60,000; Potomac river, \$100,000; Rappahannock river, \$100,000; Charleston harbor, South Carolina, \$100,000; entrance to Cumberland sound, Georgia and Florida, \$80,000; Saint Lohn's river, \$25,000. Mobile harbor. ferred immortality alike upon his fame and his infamy. His actions are tested by his own rules of right, and his conduct is sub-

jected to his own code of morality." The volume opens with a tribute to the philanthropist whose benefactions reach to remote posterity, and refers generally to the indebtedness of men to Bacon. A lively picture of the social, religious, and political conditions of the English people is followed by sketches of the leading spirits of the period. Henry VIII is represented as "creating a very good new church, which he supplied with a very indifferent head; as occupied in efforts to completely disestablish one hierarchy and firmly establish another; to silence one class of consciences by tests that were martyrdoms. and reconcile another by bribes that were bishoprics." His successor as "substituting sectarian fanaticism for the father's statecraft." Queen Mary is pictured as vigorously and viciously attempting to force on the bedy of the people one faith, one baptism, one sacrament," and Elizabeth as restoring her father's policy "with the courage of a Boadices and the cunning of a Macchiavelli;" as "nationalizing every warring sect, so that they who under Edward and Mary were ready to burn each other at the stake stood shoulder to shoulder on the deck of Drake's fleet, or the plain of Tilbury, to defend Elizabeth and England from foreign foes."

While giving due prominence to the leading character of his engaging narrative, Mr. Lovejoy introduces brief sketches of contemporaneous actors and their relations to one another. Those existing between Essex and the Queen are thus referred to: "Elizabeth applied the principle of eminent domain to the marital relation, and regarded every wife as the mere subtenant of her husband's affections. The relations of Essex to the Queen were a compound of comedy and tragedy. now fondling an old woman's bony hand, next rebelling against an old woman's bad temper." Of Sir Edward Coke we have the following character: "Contentment with Coke meant a situation when he could successfully propose something disagreeable to omebody; or in lieu of this, oppose anything agreeable to anybody who had given him offense."

The career of Bacon is clearly outlined in all his relations, friendships, enmities, love affairs, disappointments and successes, office seekings, and philosophizings. Praise and censure are judiciously and justly distributed. He is not recognized as the inventor of the inductive system, but as its ary." The frailty of the times is not burdened with his failings, but he is brought to the test of his own moral maxims and teachings. He is credited with greatness of intellect and smallness of moral character. To the life is appended selections from Bacon's essays and other writings, with explanatory notes and parallelisms of thought or opposing views gathered from ancient and modern philosophers, poets, and playwrights.

"Good Literature" ends a recent review of this valuable contribution to contemporary literature, in the following complimentary and appropriate language: "A word should be added as to the style and diction of Mr. Lovejoy's sketch. It is distinctly superior in point of conciseness and energy to that of the great majority of recent books that have passed under our notice. A ready wit, an occasional use of antithesis, a neat and light irony, and a happy gift of illustration, make the little book anything but a dry narration of facts, and chain the attention of the reader throughout. To the 'critical review' are appended seventy pages of selections from Bacon's writings, mostly, of course, from the essays; and it is a special evidence of the care bestowed by the author on his work that the notes to the selections are often as readable as the body of the book. Comment and comparison, as well as explanation, abound. We have read the entire book with more than ordinary interest, and can cordially commend it as accurate in facts, thoughtful and fair in its estimate of character, and brilliantly writton.'

LITERARY NOTES. The North American Review for March presents the following attractive table of contents: "Is Our Civilization Perishable?" by Judge J. A. Jameson "Agricultural Politics in England," by William I Bear: "A Defenseless Seaboard," by H. A. Smalley hear; "A Bransens Casabatta, yi. A. Shanky, brevet brigadler general, U. S. A.; "Neither Genius nor Martyr," by Alice Hyneman Rbine; "The Story of a Nomination," by W. O. Stoddard; "Ilterary Resurrectionists," by Charles T. Condon; "How to Improve the Mississippi," by Robert S. Taylor," and "The Constitutionality of Repudia tion," by D. H. Chamberlain, John S. Wise, M. C.

"The Florida Manual," edited; by C. K. Munroe, and published at No. 140 Nassau street, New York, is a compendium of extremely valuable in formation in regard to the orange state, its growth its exhaustive resources, and its advantages for the investment of capital. A large new sectional map accompanies the book.

The Cotnage.

The bill introduced by Representative Bland yesterday in relation to the coinage, provides that hereafter the \$3 gold piece. the gold dollar, the trade dollar, and the 3 cent copper-nickel coin shall not be struck or saued by the United States mints; also that hereafter not exceeding 20 per cent of the gold bullion purchased by the United States shall be coined into double eagles.

No More One and Two Dollar Notes. The demand on the treasury for \$1 and \$2 notes is on the increase, while the supply is practically exhausted, and the issue of notes of these denominations has been suspended pending an appropriation by congress to enable the printing of an additional supply.

Indian Education.

A bill was introduced in the senate yesterlay by Senator Manderson to provide for the setting apart of two sections of the school lands of the territory of Dakota and their sale to Joseph A. Stephan, at the minimum g abbed th price of \$1.25 an acre, for the erection thereon ing, half do of a school building for the education of 100 any office."

Indian children of Dakota, such school to be carried on as an industrial farm school for the exclusive education of Indian children

living in said territory. RIVERS AND HARBORS.

by that Engineer wight. The estimates were made by army engineers now in charge of the respective improvements. The total appropriation asked is \$4,325,000. The chief engineer says: "While in some instances the full amount asked may not be re-

stances the rail amount asked may not be required for expenditure before the appropriation for the next fiscal year becomes available, yet they seem to be called in the interests of economy, by permitting favorable contracts to be entered into, and the preliminary arrangements made for the further continuation of the improvements to which they relate. Secretary

Lincoln says certain estimates for rivers and harbors which are not in the interest of gen-erall commerce are not in accord with his opinions. The list of rivers is as follows:

Delaware, \$150,000; Delaware river, \$120,000

Saint John's river, \$75,000; Mobile harber, Alabama, \$150,000; Saint Pass, Mississippi river, \$60,000; Sabine pass, Texas, \$100,000; Galveston harbor, Texas, \$250,000; bay of

Corpus Christi, Texas, \$100,000; water guages on Mississippi river, \$2,500; Quachita river, \$2,000; Arkansas river, \$15,000; White river,

Illinois and Ohio rivers, \$250,000; Missouri river, \$270,000; Upper Mississippi, \$110,000; improvements on Wisconsin rivers, \$25,000; Tennessee river, \$125,000; Ohio river, \$45,000;

Monongahela river, \$20,000; Muskingum river. \$20,000; Kentucky river, \$75,000; Michigan City harbor, \$50,000; Wabash river, \$20,000; Ontonagon harbor, \$12,000; Grand Maria's harbor, \$25,000; Menomonee

harbor, \$10,000; Ahuepoe harbor, \$12,000; Two rivers harbor, \$4,000; Sheboygan harbor, \$30,000; Point Washington harbor, \$7,000;

Chicago harbor, \$20,000; Illinois river, \$36,000

Grand *Havon harbor, \$12,000; Muskegon barbor, \$5,000; Portage lake harbor, \$25,000

\$75,000; Cleveland harbor, \$50,000; Huron harbor, \$5,000; Fairport harbor, \$5,000; Toledo harbor, \$20,000; Sandusky city harbor, \$5,000;

Ashtabula harbor, \$13,500; Eric harbor, \$20,

Willametta rivers, Oregon, \$103,500; Coos bay, Oregon, \$15,000; Washington territory rivers, \$8,000, and contingencies, \$50,000.

TO RELIEVE THE SUPREME COURT

A Bill for a Court of Appeals and an Ex-

tra Judge for Each Circuit.

The bill introduced by Representative

Dorsheimer yesterday to establish a court of

appeals and for the appointment of an addi-tional judge for each circuit court provides for the establishment of a court of appeals,

for the establishment of a court of appeals, which shall have appellate jurisdiction over all cases arising in circuit courts where the contravarsy is between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, between a citizen of a state and a corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or between citizens of a state and court of the contravariance of a state and citizens.

and citizens or subjects of a foreign state. The court to consist of a chief justice and six associate justices, to be ap-pointed by the president, five of whom shall

constitute a quorum. The salary of the chief justice is fixed at \$8,500, and that of the

associate justices at \$8,000 each per annum; their tenure of office to be for life, with the

same privileges as other United States judges. A session of the court shall be held once each year in New York, New Orleans, Chicago, and San Francisco, and it shall apportion the

Inited States into four judicial districts. The

decision of the court upon questions of fact shall be final and conclusive. A review of the law, however, may be had by the United

States supreme court where the matter in controversy exceeds the value of \$20,000 where the adjudication involves a construc-

tion of the constitution or the construction or

validity of a treaty or law of the United States

in the last two mentioned cases the question at issue only shall be certified to the supreme

court. The court may, however, when in its opinion any question is of sufficient importance, refer it to the supreme court for adjudication. The bill further provides for the appointment of one additional judge for

the appointment of one additional judge for each judicial circuit of the United States. In case of appeal from the decision of any persons exercising judicial functions, such appeal shall be to the circuit court of every judicial district of the United States, which

court shall consist of a justice of the supreme court, two circuit judges, and the district judge in whose district such circuit court

may be holding its session, three members of the court to constitute a quorum. In no case, except rules for new trials, or motions for

such rules and rules to take off non-suits,

shall the judge from whose decision an appeal has been taken participate in the decision upon such appeal. The bill also provides all the machinery necessary to carry its provides into a first.

Claims Against the United States.

Senator Garland yesterday introduced in

the senate a bill to provide that persons

having claims against the United States not

barred by statutes of limitation, and not war claims, shall be authorized to bring suits on such claims against the United States in the

court of claims; and that where the plain-tiffs secure judgment in their favor they shall be entitled to reasonable costs and the

payment of interest on the amount of their

claims, at the rate of 6 per cent., from the date of the refusal of payment by an execu-tive department of the government.

Claim of Chamber of Commerce.

Representative Hewitt, of New York, yes-

terday introduced a bill authorizing the

ourt of claims to adjudicate the claim of the

An Omaha pastor is endeavoring to put a stop to

unday night courting. A gentleman by the name

of Mahomet once tried to move a mountain, but

The New York Mail nominates Ben Butler for governor of Utah. Mr. Butler will be remembered

as the gentleman who had some sort of a difficulty

regarding a skin game into which he was capped.

By getting the notices of a party and a livery sable mixed, a Dakota editor was made to say:

'The ladies appeared in great numbers to grace

the occasion. It was observed that they were

nearly all spavined and hidebound, and their rib

could be counted with the naked eye at a long

distance. They should be stripped of their har-ness right in the streets, and turned loose to die."

He is now a fugitive on the face of the earth, and

he Earl of Tewksbury a short time since

that same mountain stands right there yes

chamber of commerce of New York to an

provisions into effect.

00; Oswego harbor, \$30,000; Columbia and

Detroit river, \$60,000; Sand Beach

rkansas, \$9,000; Mississippi river,

The Particular Places That Need Approprintions at Once.

All unconscious of their doom. In response to a resolution calling for in-Rain from murky heavens is falling. formation as to what "immediate appropria-Nigher comes the flood appalling-Like a giant Scowls defiant tions" are needed for the improvements of rivers and harbors in advance of the regular appropriations for the next fiscal year be-coming available, the secretary of war yester-day sent to the house a list of items prepared by Chief Engineer Wright. The estimates At his victims pale with fears, Heedless of their prayers and tears. How the waters roar and tumble.

> Rising higher, Drawing nigher To the homes of Joy and peace, Wealth and luxury and ease. See the angry waters, leaping O'or levers and banks, are sweeping Through the valley-

seethe and surge, and loudly rumble-

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE PLOOD. Mountain streams and fountains rally In the fair Ohio valley—

Ever growing,

Onward flowing, Toward the cities veiled in gloom,

To the work of death and woe In their ouward surge and flow. Waves upon the doors are thumping: Like the knell of death their dumping-

Pentioners of fading hope
That through darkness stare and grope. Women, children, and the hoar.

Cluster in the upper story— Hands upreaching. Heaven beseeching. Fervently implore His aid Vho the floods and rains have stayed. Night may hide each scene of terror. Dessolation

At each station: In the flood—the copious tears Swells its fame through thousand years. Lovely valley, earth's best'garden Full of thrift and freedom's warden-Like the ocean

In commotion Thou art desolation's home While the deluge fret and foam. But this day, so dread and dismal,

Is the our of thy baptismal-People's answer To thy sobs and sighs of grief And they bring thee swift relief. 2 -J. J. Anderson, Austin, Texas

THE highest paid hotel clerk in New York ets a salary of \$3,000 a year, in addition to his board and washing.

THE Atlantic for March will contain an article from the pen of Oliver T. Morton, son of the late Senator Morton, entitled "Presidential Nominations." Mr. Morton is 23 years old, and is now a law student at Indianapolis.

CAPT. PAUL BOYTON, the "man-fish," is to e married Thursday night to Miss Maggie Connally, of Chicago. He will give up his recent course and devote his time to submarine engineer-ing and the manufacture of diving apparatus.

THERE are about 2,700 births and about 1,600 deaths per week in London. Here are enough persons coming into the world and going out of it to recruit an army or fill a cemetery every seven days. There is no denying the huge

THE Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Richmond, Ind.,

undertook to escort a young lady from his church to her home in order to protect her from the at-tentions of a suitor who was disliked by her parents, but the suitor waylaid the clergyman hipped him savagely, and eloped with the young lady. A NEW YORK merchant who has had some

experience in raising and trading horses, rode up to a suburban railway station in a buggy drawn by a handsome steed. "A very decent beast," remarked one of his friends, as the owner descended from the vehicle. "He ought to be," was the re-ply, "It cost me \$10,060 to learn how to buy that A LETTER carrier, says the Rochester Post

Dispatch, recently consulted a physician in regard to a pain in his chest. On examination it was found that one of the patient's shoulders was three inenes lower than the other one, and that one lung was compressed. This was due to the crushing weight of the delivery pouch bearing on the one shoulder for months.

THE broken engagement of Lord Gormovle and Miss Fortescue will probably result in breach of promise suit. The newspapers are b ter against Gormoyle, and advise the lady to make s demand for \$100,000. Mr. Gilbert, who acts as her friend, is advised to make as hard a bargain Fortesque will probably return to the stage.

THERE are 250,000 canary birds owned by families in Brooklyn, N. Y. It costs about seven cents a week to feed each bird. The capital invested in these birds in that city is estimated at The average price is less than \$3 each bird. When well cared for the canary bird lives about ten years, but some of them have been own to live twice that length of time irish people, as a class, are partial to canary birds

ANDREW REESE, 35 years old, was chas-ised by his 70-year-old father at Orangeburg, S. C., some weeks ago, when he rose from the floor where he had been kneeling for the whipping cried out that he had enough, drew a knife and made a lunge at his father, but the old man dodged and the knife went into the heart of John andrew guilty of murder and sentenced him to the penitentiary.

A Pauls correspondent of the San Franctsco Chronicle says: "At a grand dinner I at tended not long ago I saw several ladies who instead of taking off their mousquetaire gloves, slipped the hand through the opening made for the three buttons, rolled the glove, and stuck it in the lengthy part covering the arm. After the dinner they slipped their gioves on again. A young lady, who was afterward asked to play on the plane, did the same thing."

"LET me see," said a young lady graduate to a highly intellectual friend, "was it Pope who wrote the Hiad or was it the Hiad who wrote Pope "" "Neither," replied the intellectual friend,
"It was blind Homer who translated the Itiad." "Oh, yes; now I remember. I would give anything for your eleverness, but please tell me what is the Iliad anyway." "Why, it is a poem telling is the Iliad anyway." "Why, it is a poem telling all about an old fellow who lived in a tub of water." "I don't believe that a man could live in a tub of water, do you?" "Oh, no; but then we must not question ancient mythology."

THE recent great social event of Paris was the marriage of Dona Pepita Berrano, daughter of the famous Duke de la Torre, to the young Prince Vasili Kotschonbey, licutenant in the Horse Guards of the carrina. The father of the bride is unquestionably the greatest statesman of Spafu, and his son-in-law one of the wealthiest Russians. The young man is the head of his house, the no-bility of which dates from the time of Peter the equitable share in the money received by the United States from the sale of the old post-office site in Nassau street, New York. Great and Mazeppa. His ancestor was the man who captu red the famous leader of the Little Russia revolutionists, and was the cause of the new so

well-known dangerous circus performance. JOHN SWINTON, in a recent article on the "Tragedies of the Sauctum," says that Spaulding, the first editor of the New York Work, was wrecked in 1863 on a sand bank in the Mississippi, where he nearly starved to death. The exposure o which he was subjected resulted in his death. The death of Henry J. Raymond, of the New York Times, was equally sad. Raymond dined at home one pleasant evening in June, 1869, then went to political meeting and was found dead at the door of his house at midnight by his wife, who came down stairs upon hearing a noise. Horace Greeley's death in a madhouse, William Cullen Bryant's fatal sun stroke, and Frederick Hudson's death in a railway accident, figure prominently in

Mr. Swinton's sanctum tragedies. Last Thursday morning Jacob Worthing ton, a wealthy farmer of Madison, Fla., awoke and found that his two children, a team of horses and \$500 in money had been stolen. Suspicion pointed to a white laborer, who was missing, and an armed band started in pursuit. The fugitive was overtaken at Devil's Glen, on the Chatta-hoochie river. He sought shelter among the rocks and defied his pursuers. Several shots were fired at him, when he placed the children before him and threatened to kill thom if he was molested. One of the pursuers named Oxendine, of Thomas county, Georgia, an ex-confederate sharpshooter, brought his rifle quickly to his shoulder and shot the desperado dead, the ball passing between the two children, who were recovered unhazmed.

No Bribery in It.

every man's hand is raised against him.

Troy Times.
Senator Logan's 5-year-old grandchild was perched on a visitor's knee the other day, sying wistfully a bright, new nickel which the gentle-man was offering him. But his mother, with hok and nod, bade him not accept it. The little fellow next turned to the senator to get his permission to take the proffered gift, but he frowned a still more emphatic refusal. Then the embryo statesman g abbed the coin and exclaimed, half question ing, half defiant, "Why, grandpa, he doesn't want